

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 12, 1914

NUMBER 2

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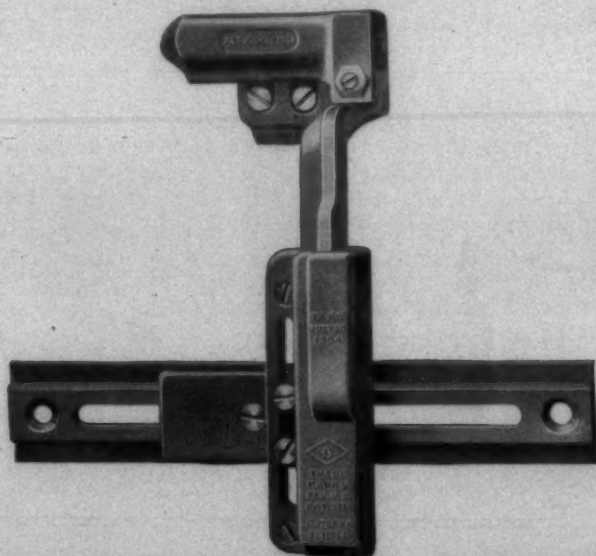
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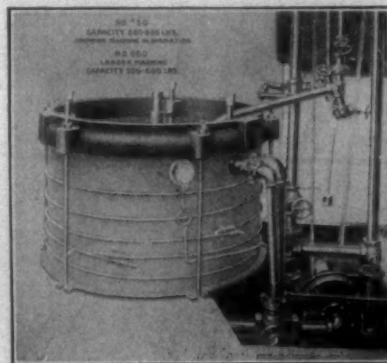


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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## *British Textile Industry*

The United Kingdom is pre-eminently a manufacturing nation. Notwithstanding the lack of adequate home supply of all raw materials except coal, in no other country is the percentage of population engaged in industry so large, nor does the factory output so far exceed all possible home consumption, as in Great Britain.

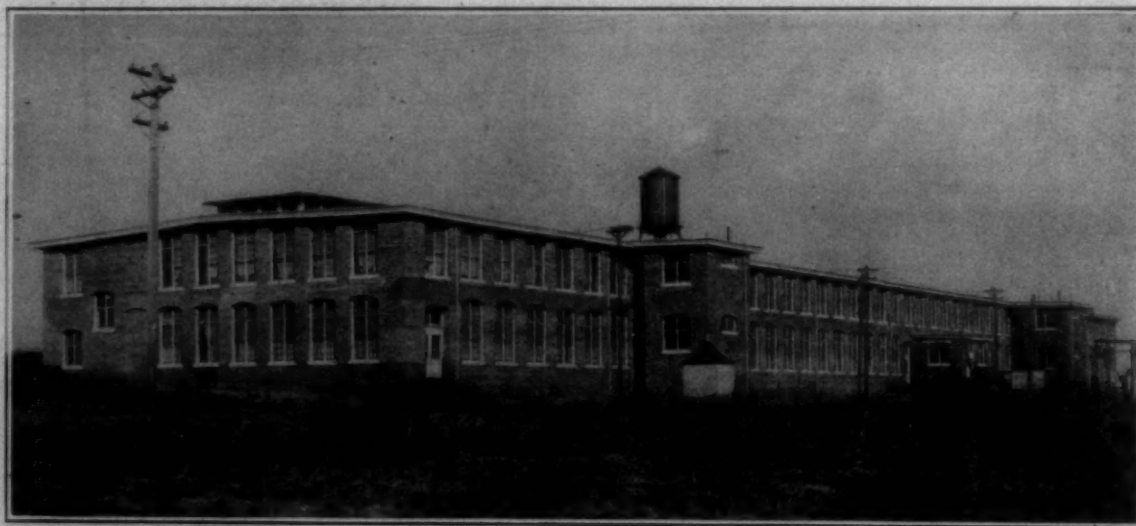
This economic condition is reflected in its foreign commerce. Raw materials (other than food products, but including tobacco) constitute nearly 40 per cent of the total imports into the United Kingdom each

The \$27,000,000 loss to be noted in the net imports during 1913 when contrasted with the corresponding value for 1912 is accounted for by smaller receipts of raw cotton. The imports of this fiber from British possessions continued to decrease, the total of 77,674,900 pounds in 1912 having fallen to 71,914,100 pounds last year. Nearly 60,000,000 pounds less were received from the United States (1,584,769,500 pounds in 1913 as against 2,164,872,200 pounds in 1912), and 9,000,000 pounds less from Egypt. There was a gain, however, of 3,600,000 pounds in the quantity

textile materials, the total value of such shipments in 1913 having been \$24,412,345 (\$23,445,055 in 1912). The principal exports during 1913 of unmanufactured textile materials of British origin were—the 1912 value being given in parentheses for the sake of comparison: Sheep's or lambs' wool—to the United States \$2,256,713 (\$5,273,962 in 1912), to other countries \$6,452,609 (\$6,210,433 in 1912); wool waste, \$3,936,478 (\$3,175,365 in 1912); woolen rags, \$3,096,822 (\$2,829,544 in 1912); flax and hemp, dressed and undressed, \$1,534,179 (\$1,947,749 in 1912); silk

largest purchaser of British yarn was Germany, 51,905,300 pounds (54,843,300 pounds in 1912), while the Netherlands took 39,255,300 pounds in 1912). The year's total exports of cotton yarn were 210,175,500 pounds, as against 243,850,400 pounds in 1912.

While the demand for cotton cloth was greater than in 1912, the increase in the quantity exported was less than that of 1912 over 1911. In 1913 the total was 162,638,700 yards more than in the previous year, as against an increase of 259,247,400 yards in 1912 over 1911. The value,



Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Courtesy of Gaffney Ledger.

year, and articles wholly or mainly manufactured form 80 per cent of the total British exports.

Chief among these industries, as regards the value of both the imports of raw materials and exports of the finished product, are the textiles. The United Kingdom annually uses in its mills and factories foreign cotton, wool, and other textile materials approximating \$500,000,000 in value. The exact figures for the last three years were: 1911—imports \$592,759,215, reexports \$134,305,355, remainder for home consumption \$458,453,860; 1912—imports \$658,850,509, reexports \$145,037,214, remainder for home consumption \$513,813,295; 1913—imports \$623,442,302, reexports \$136,290,099, remainder for home consumption \$487,152,203.

imports from all sources aggregated 2,174,298,700 pounds in 1913, as against 2,805,817,800 pounds in 1912; reexports amounted to 257,645,200 pounds; thus leaving for British consumption 1,916,653,500 pounds in 1913, compared with 2,482,016,700 pounds in 1912.

Great Britain's total imports of textile manufactures advanced in value, when contrasted with those of 1912, by \$10,000,000—a gain shared in by all save one of the different classes; cotton manufactures showing an increase of \$3,587,915, woolen manufactures \$1,840,096, silk \$3,695,138, jute \$2,534,829, and unenumerated textile manufactures \$678,833; linen, with a falling off of \$2,050,705, exhibited the only loss of the year.

The United Kingdom exports comparatively small amounts of raw

knobs, waste, and noils, \$583,508 (\$364,121 in 1912).

On the other hand, textile manufactures form much the largest category of the outward commerce of the United Kingdom, the 1913 shipments of cotton products alone exceeding the combined exports of the British iron and steel (including cutlery, hardware, and machinery), shipbuilding, and carriage building (including railway cars, motor vehicles, etc.) industries, and constituting nearly 25 per cent of the total British exports in that year.

The quantity of cotton yarn exported to the United States was 5,442,700 pounds in 1913, compared with 5,993,000 pounds in the preceding year, and the value (\$3,348,634) was nearly \$380,000 lower. The

however, in 1913 was \$30,000,000 greater than in 1912, whereas the rise in value in that year over 1911 was only \$5,400,000.

Export of cotton piece goods of all kinds from the United Kingdom in 1913 exceeded 7,000,000 yards, and of this vast quantity British India absorbed more than half, the respective figures being: Total exports, 7,075,558,400 yards; to British India, 3,057,392,000 yards. The corresponding data for 1912 are: Total exports, 6,912,919,700 yards; to British India, 2,795,254,700 yards. To China, including Hongkong, went 716,571,400 yards in 1913 and 527,565,000 yards in 1912; to Turkey, 360,747,900 yards in 1913 and 394,454,600 yards in 1912; to the Dutch East Indies, 304,918,700 yards in 1913 and 273,623,400 yards in 1912.

(Continued on Page 8.)



# Winding and Beaming

It is now over fifty years since tape sizing, or "slashing," of cotton threads was introduced, but from observations made at various mills throughout Lancashire during the last twenty years, the writer is convinced that on account of the great laxity in regard to the manipulation of cotton threads the best condition for manufacturing purposes has not been secured. There do exist at the present time—especially with spinners who have taken over the department of back-beam making since the introduction of ring-spun yarns—theoretical conclusions which are entirely contrary to the economical and practical methods. This results in the production of beams, the unwinding of which occasions great loss and causes disorganization in the sizing room and weaving shed; and the writer asserts that bad beaming is responsible for more of the hard work, bad material and loss suffered by those who have to manipulate it afterwards, than any of the mistakes made in other departments of manufacturing.

Seeing that perfect beaming cannot be obtained without good winding, perhaps a few comments on the preparation of the yarn before it reaches the beaming frame will not be out of place. It is acknowledged that no yarn is fit to go into work unless its strength stands the Lea pulls of the acknowledged dividend—viz., 1800 divided by the counts giving the strength in pounds, adding five per cent for Egyptian cotton. If the test is lower, then it is the forerunner of trouble unless extra care is taken by a reduction of speed.

All yarns should be conditioned with water to about eight per cent over actual dryness; the temperature to be not less than 65 degrees after it has left the spinning room. Any excess over this makes bad skewering, and a straining drag both in winding and beaming is set up. If under-conditioned, the fibres are liable to break away from their foundations by the necessary drag in the winding, and friction in the beaming. It is essential that the yarn in cops should be handed to the winding department in as little disturbed a state as possible, to ensure easy working and little waste. The adjustment of the drag between cop and bobbin is an important factor, and should not by any means be neglected. Too little thought is given to this matter by the trade, and it will pay the spinner to give better attention to it.

So far the writer has not been able to find a basis for adjusting this drag proportionately to the counts which it demands, but as a basis, medium counts, say 40's, should be unwound at the rate of 120 yards, finishing at the rate of 170 yards per minute on the front spindles the speed should be the same. But it is found in various parts of Lancashire that the spindles are timed to take 120 yards per minute at the start, but finish up on the back spindles at the rate of

200 to 250 yards per minute. When, however, a thread travels beyond 170 yards, a weakening in the thread takes place proportionate to the velocity, and more so if the drag is tightened up by a wide knee-board wrapped with coarse flannel, and a close woven stiff travice brush. In the past the trade has been set going by machine-makers who cannot have given any thought to proportioning the speed of the front to the back spindles, when only one-sixth of the speed of the back is reduced to make up for the larger circumference of the bobbin. There is still plenty of room for greater technical knowledge in this respect—for example, to ascertain when the right tension on the thread is got, as it very often happens that too little tension is given at the beginning and too great at the finish in the filling of the bobbin. In many cases good and well-spun yarn has been divested of its strength and elasticity by a rough knee-board and too great velocity in winding.

The trade has now generally adopted back beams 54 inches wide by 21 inch flanges as the best for production; but it has not adopted a correct size of bobbin adjustable to the various counts to be treated. Very great laxity is observed in some of the newly erected mills, in that they try to make one large size of bobbin do for both fine and coarse yarns, only distinguishing the counts by color. On the stretch, coarse counts go along productively, while fine counts are unproductive through the heavy bobbin over-balancing the calculated strength of the yarn. It has never been thought out that the stretch in the unwinding is twice as great at the beginning as it is at the finish, and the writer is surprised that a standard is not used for various counts. I should fix that standard of bobbin when it is full at 20,000 yards, this being not too heavy to stand momentum in operation. It should not be overlooked that a bobbin works at its best when filled with a little over the length required on the beam. I very much prefer the bobbin which is filled barrel shape to that of the straight life, as the former is easier to work and makes less waste.

If an ideal bobbin is adopted, there is still care to be exercised in adjusting the drag from the cop or hank to the bobbin in the winding frame, so that the yarn retains its strength for good beaming, sizing and weaving.

A winding master is often compelled to extract spinners' faults by drag, but very often over-reaches himself and gets broken thread, or the fibres are stretched out of proportion. Spinners' ordinary faults are bad enough when going through the beaming, sizing and weaving, but not so great as those arising from a weakened thread—one with its back continuously broken by excessive speed and drag.

A reliable test of the tension on the yarn as it is wound and unwound on the bobbins is to attach a Salter's dram spring balance to the yarn be-

tween the travice and drag board, to indicate the drag. If it registers under four drams the drag is too little, if over eight drams it is too much. If a bobbin of yarn five inch lift by three inch flanges, holding 21,000 yards of 40's counts, is tested in the upright V-creel of a beaming frame, where there are fixed glass steps and upright glass rods—as an ideal condition—the drag is 3 1-2 drams. With the same bobbin with wood steps and iron upright rods, the drag is six drams. With a large bobbin five inch lift by four inch by 4 1-2 inch heads, holding 42,000 yards of 40's counts—is much in vogue—with wood steps and rods, the drag will be equal to 11 drams; and with the same large bobbin running in glass steps and glass rods, the drag will be equal to six drams.

It is a known fact that drag should be reduced to a minimum in the beaming frame. The idea of extracting weak places from the yarn in the beaming frame is a mistake. Every thing that is bad which escapes on the bobbin should be allowed in reason to run off on the beam, if that beam is to run off well in the sizing machine.

The adjustment of speed in the beaming frame plays an important part. If the outfit consists of large heavy bobbins with wood steps and iron guide rods, the speed should be about 65 yards per minute only. But if the bobbins are the exact size and hold just the length to fill the beam and are placed in the creel with glass steps and glass guide rods, the machine may be run 75 to 80 yards per minute with fewer breakages in the yarn.

The writer strongly condemns the system in vogue at some places where they creel with large full bobbins in some parts of the creel, while other bobbins are three parts full or only half or even a quarter full. The differences in the tension on each thread is great, and it follows that the unwinding of the threads varies accordingly and causes annoyance and loss to the weaver.

The measuring and carrying rollers, along with the front and back expansion combs, should be made as smooth as possible, and well balanced, and great care should be exercised to prevent them getting rusted.

Most of the spinners now have the modern conditioning watering trough, fixed before the expansion comb, with automatic feed, and compositions in the water which are only known to those in charge. These watering troughs, with the flannel rollers revolving in the water, are not always set with a spirit level. Consequently, the roller revolves deeper in the water at one side than at the other, which lays on a greater percentage of water. It follows to reason that the yarn at the deeper end will wind tighter on the beam than the less-conditioned end, and the yarn will feel spongier and gradually increase in circumference, so that when the beam is full it is from one inch to two inches greater in circumference at that end than at

the other. There are today spinning managers following these beams to the manufacturer to be shown ends coming out slack at one side and tight at the other; and when this condition of things turns up it is almost impossible for the sizer and weaver to do justice to their work. This modern addition to the beaming frame has caused the machine makers to lengthen the beam arms to leave room for the watering trough between the beam flanges and expansion comb, with the result that the beam barrel is compelled to work on the falling sides of the drum, in place of fixing same on the top to enable the beam, by its own weight, to grip the drum. Consequently, the beamer is compelled to place heavy weights on the ends of the beam arms to get the grip to start the beam. A beamer is not always thoughtful to find equal pressure weights, and oftentimes one weight is several pounds heavier than the other, and even where there is no conditioning, these weights set up unequal pressure, so that that side with the light weight will come off slack.

The use of cast and malleable beam flanges should be discontinued, as, unless these are kept straight and painted, much trouble is caused for the sizer and weaver. The enamelled and light steel flanges without holes are the best, as they give a better balance in the unwinding. Also, the beam barrel should not be less than eight inches in diameter, in place of the 4 1-2 inches now standardized, provided the barrel can be constructed so as to weigh of cotton mills or knitting mills to and permitting all other employees not more than 70 pounds, including the 21 inch flanges. All beams should be made as true as if they had been turned up on a lathe, but unfortunately the trade has adopted the wood barrel, which nowadays is made from common and unseasoned timber, and when the beam is returned from the manufacturer to the spinner it is thrown about and left exposed to wet weather and afterwards stored in a dry room or in the hot sun, and in consequence the barrel becomes twisted out of truth.

Abstract of paper read before the Textile Society and as printed in the Manchester School of Technology Textile Manufacturer of Manchester.

## South China Cotton Goods Trade.

While American cotton manufacturers had a comparatively good season in the cotton trade of South China during 1913, the cotton trade during the year on the whole was unfavorable and in some line was almost disastrous. In piece goods the record was fair. Heavy stocks, bad collections, excessive credits, and a larger share of unfavorable conditions than usual have been the feature of that portion of the cotton trade, but at the same time in actual business transacted the year seems to have been an average one, for piece-goods men and importers report the close of the year seems



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to have been an average one, for piece-goods men and importers report the close of the year as normal on the whole.

Heavy importations were made during the year—considerably above the average. Stocks, however, were lighter than usual, the result being increasing stocks. High exchange has had the usual result of stimulating importations, and had there been normal conditions in China the year's trade would have been immense. The currency situation in China, the restriction of credits due to disturbed conditions generally, and disorders of a serious sort during months at a time prevented the expansion of business which would have been the logical result of exchange conditions and the stocks of cotton goods in the interior. In general, the course of the trade has been similar to that of previous years, except that there has been a marked falling off in imports of white shirtings, lower grades being nearly unsalable and the volume of trade in the better grades not large enough to make the whole profitable.

Apparently the demand has shifted to 40-pound gray shirtings, in which there was a much larger trade than usual. There was a falling off in the demand for white drills and striped shirtings. Trade in fancy cottons has been about the same as usual, and there is a decided awakening of interest in novelties.

In woolen goods there was a slight diminution of the large stocks in hand at the beginning of the year,

but the trade is still in a bad way as a result of over importation two years ago. There is still fair demand for the various black lastings, Camlets, Spanish stripes, and long ells, which have been sold in the market for years, but the demand for serges, worsteds, meltons, and other modern goods has fallen off until it represents little more than the normal demand for such goods to supply Europeans resident in Chinese ports.

The share of the cotton trade the past year held by various nations has continued about the same as in previous years. The United States increased its trade on the whole by well toward 100 per cent, but this was rather a return to more normal conditions than otherwise and probably will not exceed a total volume of \$300,000 for the year. Japanese competition has been felt more keenly than ever, especially by British manufacturers. The trade in South China is still overwhelmingly British and is likely to remain so indefinitely.

One great feature of the cotton-goods trade of South China which is demanding the serious attention of importers is credits. No other commodity is imported into China on which so long and such loose credits are allowed as on cotton goods. The usual period allowed in Hongkong is six months, which is often extended. During the past year the situation at times has become critical. Importers report that at present prompt payment at the end of long credits is seldom experienced, and

there is a movement among the principal importers to combine to limit the period of credit. There is also a tendency in the trade toward limiting the time allowance for clearances, the Chinese middlemen holding arrivals in godowns at present at the expense of the importers for periods which represent a serious inroad upon profits. The trade on the whole is not in a satisfactory conditions, and radical changes must be made in the near future for the protection of importers and manufacturers. There was only one serious failure among Chinese firms in the trade during the year, but the failure of a large firm in Bangkok at the close of the year seriously embarrassed many firms and practically shut off trade for a time.

Imports of cotton yarn into the South China field have amounted to a little less than 1912, the imports of Hongkong in 1913 amounting to 200,744 bales, as compared with 205,000 in 1912. Of these imports, India furnished in 1913 only about 125,000, as compared with about 180,000 in 1912. Both the Japanese and English mills have increased their proportion of the trade, the Japanese in 1913 shipping in about 40,000 bales, as compared with 22,000 in 1912, the English mills furnishing the balance in each year, except as to knitting yarns, in which the arrivals have been mostly American.

The total turnover of Indian yarn for the year was the smallest since 1906, when all the dealers without exception found themselves in difficulties. This year a few dealers

have been forced to suspend, but the majority will be able to continue. Prices closed considerably below the level of last year, No. 20 on December 31, 1912, being quoted at \$138 to \$150 local currency at exchange of 50 cents gold, and on December 31, 1913, being quoted at \$134 to \$145 at 46 7-8 cents gold; other counts have similar quotations. On the face of these quotations the apparent decline is only about \$5 per bale, but when the rates of exchange for the two periods are taken into account the actual decline reaches over 10 per cent in a trade which is worked at most on a 2 per cent basis as a satisfactory margin of profit. The revolutionary disturbances in the interior of China have been responsible for most of the trouble. The close of the year found merchants mostly concerned with the movement of goods on overdue contracts, which is seriously impeded by the daily shrinkage of the face value of provincial paper money in the interior. The prospects for fair trade can not be promising until there is some change in the financial and monetary situation in the interior generally. This is the case in practically all lines of trade.—Consular Reports.

A lady, meeting the little daughter of her hostess in the yard one morning, asked, "And where are you going so early in the morning, my little maid?"

"O, I have been where I am going," was the polite response.—Woman's Home Companion.



## Starch on Cotton Goods

In the manufacturing and finishing of cotton piece-goods the bluing and starching are very important; but few finishers and starchers look after the bluing as much as they should, and all starchers, says a writer in "Fibre and Fabric," should see that they keep their blue in a clean place, keeping the barrels clean also. When a starcher gets a new barrel of blue in powder or liquid, the barrel should be rolled up and down a few times so that the solution will be uniform. In a piece of finished white cloth, the tone of the blue is most important, as the starcher knows that the cloth after bleaching has a yellow tone. The way to remedy this yellowishness is by bluing the cloth and putting the blue in the starch or in the mangle. The writer believes that the blue in the water, before the starch or other materials are put in, gives the best results. See that the blue is well mixed before the other finishing materials are added.

A good blue should be fairly soluble; but a blue that is perfectly soluble is not as good as the one that is practically soluble, meaning a blue that takes some time before it is set, will remain in the blue state a few hours, and at the same time will not blot or spot the pieces blued. A good blue should be fast to light, because goods that are held in stock fade, and that is one reason why a good fast blue should be used. A good blue should stand the materials used. In bleaching and finishing it should be able to stand chemic, or acid, which sometimes we find in our goods before we starch them, and of course that is the best time to find out if there is any chemic or acid left in the goods, because if an acid blue is used in starching a piece of goods, and the mixing is on the alkaline side, it causes a great deal of trouble, and some starchers do not know when and how to use an acid or an alkali blue. A good blue should be able to stand any chemic, acid, or alkali left in the goods, or stand the different materials used in finishing or starching, and if any starchers use a blue that will stand these, then he has a good blue. When a finisher or starcher uses a blue that brings satisfactory results, he is repaid for using it, and he should see that it is kept clean.

There are four or five good blues, and all differ, one from the other. Some starchers get good results from one blue, and some using the same blue would get uneven results. We have Prussian Blue, Ultramarine Blue, Smalts Blue, soluble blues, and indigo and indigo sulphate, and some specialties. Indigo blue and indigo sulphate are not of much use to the starcher, and the writer thinks the pick is between ultramarine blue, Smalts, or Edge's blue. It stands all the bleaching and finishing materials well. Smalts blue is a very good blue, being the best of them all, but is more expensive. The other blues are not used much in cotton piece-goods. Only lace bleachers uphold Smalts for bluing lace. Ultramarine blue has replaced Smalts to a fair extent

during these last years. It is a very pretty blue, but fails to stand any acids; so it must not be used where any acid is in the mixing of starch, unless it is made on the alkaline side by soda. Now Smalts blue stands all the bleaching and finishing materials well, and is an excellent blue for a lasting blue shade on cloth. It is insoluble, being made of a glass. This blue is a violet blue in shade, and for anyone to test the shade it should be placed side by side with some other pieces blued with the other blues.

Nearly all good starchers like ultramarine, on account of the cheapness and the shade it produces. This blue is made and manufactured on a large scale. It is made by putting to a strong furnace heat, china-clay, soda and resin, etc. It comes off a green shade, and by further furnacing with sulphur it comes to a blue shade.

Prussian blue is a paste blue. It is not a very good blue, being unable to stand alkalies, and on a long exposure the shade fades, and if one is not careful in using this blue, stains will result. It is made of some salts, iron salts (ferrous sulphate). The writer has seen good results from Indanthrene blue. All starchers should experiment with the blues, and take some samples of the pieces of cloth which are starched and blued with different blues. Take, for instance, several pieces of the samples, and put one-half of each piece in an envelope and save it; place the other half in some window where the sun shines pretty nearly all the time, and see which blue keeps best in the envelopes and which stands the sun and light best. This is a fine way to test the blue for the standing shades.

Take a sample of the different blued pieces, and dip them in a weak solution of sulphuric acid (vitriol) and watch the changes. Bad blues will turn red and green, and the other blues which are good should either brighten or not change at all in the acid. Here are some points a starcher should go by and remember, because bluing is the main thing in starching and finishing white piece-goods.

The bluing sieve should be kept clean and washed every time. A copper sieve is best to use, because the copper seems to brighten the blue. A cloth should be placed under the sieve, so that when the bluing goes through it must also go through the cloth. A copper sieve with the mesh of 80 by 80, or 70 by 70, and the paddle, or anything that is used to stir up the blue, should not be left in the barrel. An earthenware jar is the best to keep the blue in, and be sure to shake up the barrel before using the blue.

The writer has found that when a starcher makes a stock solution of his own blue, and sifts it several times, good results are procured. Care should be taken that there are no crusts of blue on the sieve, as if there are they will surely spot the goods.

White goods should be starched in a clean room, away from any

CLEAN FLOORS MEANS LOWEST FIRE RISK  
SPECIAL  
**SAVOGRAN** 1 pound makes 2 gallons Jelly or soft soap.  
Soft Soap Powder In this way barrel lasts twice as long.  
Prices and further details on request.  
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SIZING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MATERIALS  
FAST VAT DYES---INDIGO

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS TEXTILE SERVICE

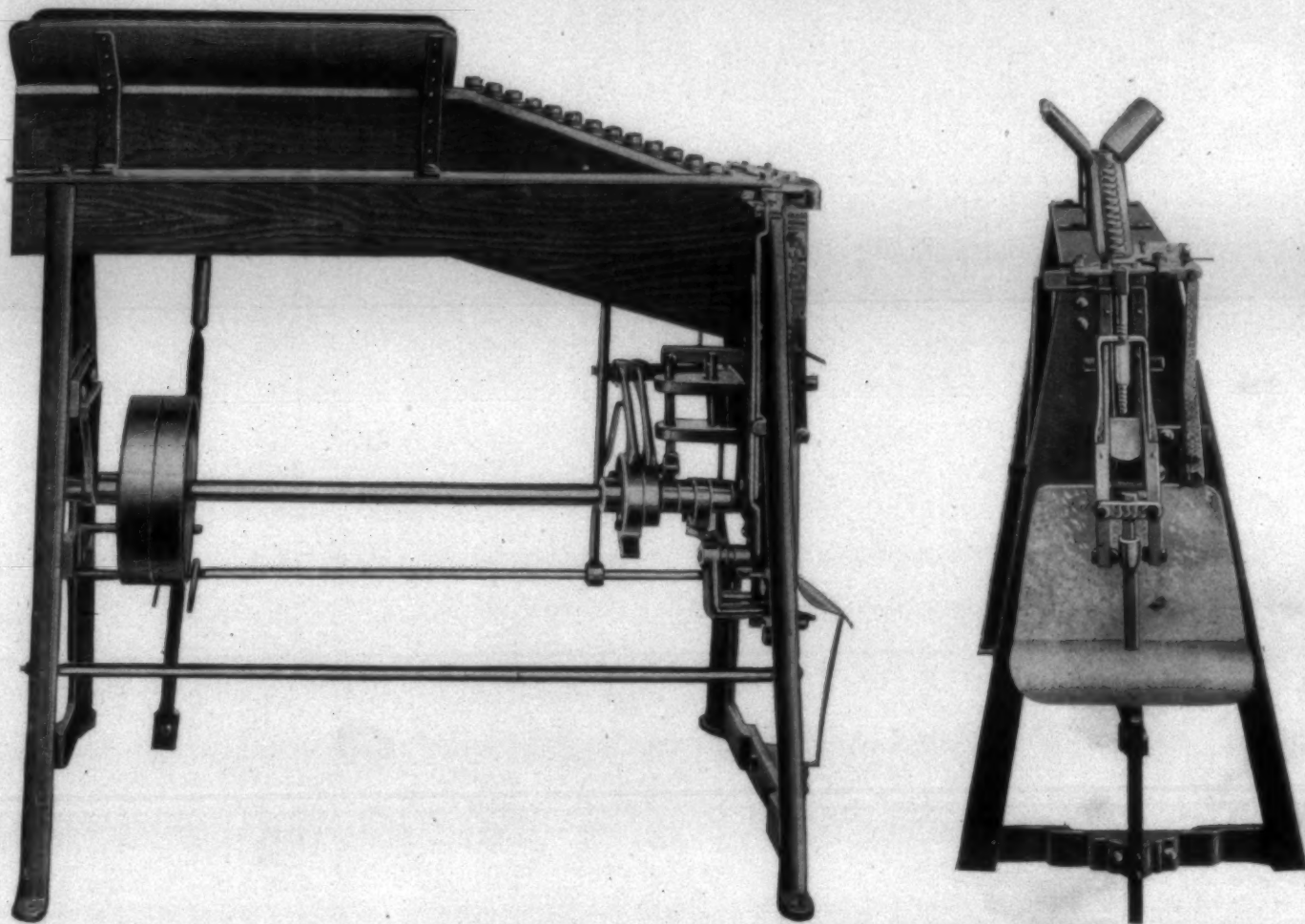
FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickersin. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

**ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT**  
**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



## Cooleemee Quill Cleaner



### A REAL QUILL CLEANER

**MR. MILL MAN:** The Cooleemee quill cleaner solves the problem of cleaning filling quills satisfactorily definitely and finally. We make the positive assertion that our machine is so far ahead of other types of quill cleaners now on the market as to make these machines worthless. A short calculation will demonstrate this to your satisfaction. Our machine will clean 50,000 quills in 10 hours with one operative. Can you afford to pay 3, 4 or 5 operatives to do a similar amount of work when our machine is within your reach? We positively guarantee our machine to clean 50,000 quills in 10 hours without the least injury to a single quill. Failing in this means that we take the machine away from your mill and reimburse you for the freight you have paid on it.

Assuming you now have machines that clean 50,000 quills per day with 4 operatives. Can you afford to use it in the face of the figures given in the example below?

#### **YOUR MACHINES:**

4 operatives at \$1.00 per day...\$ 4.00

300 days at \$4.00 per day..... 1,200.00

Amount saved per annum by using our machine .....

#### **OUR MACHINE:**

1 operative at \$1.00 per day....\$ 1.00

300 days at \$1.00 per day..... 300.00

Amount saved per annum by using our machine ..... 900.00

We furnish with our machine a hopper large enough to contain several hundred quills, from which the machine is fed. This hopper is not shown in the cut.

The floor space required is approximately 6'x3'. The power required is approximately one-third h. p. We make these machines either belt or motor driven.

The price of the belt driven machine is \$400.00 f. o. b. cars our shops. The price of motor driven machine with motor, stands and all attachments already on the machine is \$435.00 f. o. b. cars our shops. These prices are 30 days net, or 2 per cent off 10 days, and all prices are subject to change without notice.

**FRED H. WHITE, Agent**

INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

1850

1850

1850

1850



black or colored goods, as the dust from these goods is liable to spot the white, and the blue will be blamed for the spots. The market is always calling for good whites, and of course no matter how good a blue, and no matter how well it is used, if the goods are not properly bleached, the blue will not give even results. All traces of chemic and acid should be washed out thoroughly before sending them to be starched. Of course, if the goods or mixing is on the acid side, an acid blue should be used, and a mixing of starch, or the goods should be on the alkaline side when using an alkaline blue such as ultramarine.

Below are given some practical formulae for nainsooks, batiste, jaconets, cambrics, lawns, etc. One-half to one pound of gum to every gallon of water; 50 to 100 lbs. of gum to 100 gals. makes fine starch, and 30 lbs. soluble oil and 6 oz. of blue. Then finish, mangle, dry, and starch on a three-bowl mangle, two wood bowls and one brass bowl, and starch and dry from the frame.

For white cambrics—

50lb. corn starch, wet.  
50lb. wheat starch, wet.  
50lb. sago starch, wet.  
15lb. softener.  
6oz. blue.  
300 gals. of starch.

Then finish, mangle, dry, starch, dry, sprinkle, stretch, and calender twice on three-bowl calender. Batiste and jaconets are finished the same way as nainsooks. Lawns are finished this way: Mangle, dried, starched, and framed together. Give two nips on calender if required.

24 lb. corn starch.  
24 lb. gum.  
10 lb. gum tragacat.  
1½lb. softener.  
6oz. blue.  
150 gals. of starch.

#### Development of Our Cotton Goods Exports.

W. Whittam, the well known authority on cotton goods, some time ago suggested the advisability of establishing an exchange in New York on the same lines as the Royal Exchange of Manchester, England. Consul General George E. Anderson has recently written his opinion upon this subject through the Department of Commerce in these terms:

"I have given the matter of American cotton imports into China a great deal of care and attention and investigation, and have done more special work on that subject than any other, except, possibly, that of railway extension in China. While I do not offer my opinion as in any way authoritative I can say that I have always felt and still feel that the cotton manufacturers of the United States will not have and cannot have that share of the cotton imports of China which, by reason of their natural position in the country of the greatest cotton production, they ought to have until they operate in China and similar countries in connection with or under the control of some central authority or organization. I have been disposed to believe that the most practicable way of getting at the situation here would be through

some combination of American mills in support of a central sales organization, which could put men into the cotton goods markets of China and similar countries to sell goods and in correlation with their work as salesmen to make a special study of the markets in which they are located, and thus enable American manufacturers to suit their product to these markets. My idea was that this scheme would work out practically in such a way that some particular mill in this combination could make a specialty of each particular line of goods, for which it has been found or would be found there is a special or particular demand, thus enabling the American manufacturer to standardize their goods to a considerable extent, and reducing the cost of production to a minimum and at the same time offering them a special market for such special products. Now, as I understand it, a good deal of the object of such a combination is accomplished in the practical work of the Manchester Exchange. The Manchester Exchange also accomplishes other things of benefit to the English cotton trade, and doubtless a similar organization would accomplish the same thing in the United States. It goes without saying that such an organization would be of vast benefit to American cotton manufacturers, the only question being whether American manufacturers would be willing to temporarily subordinate their individual plants and trade policies to make such an organization a success. The eventual result of such an organization would be, if anything, to give further scope to individual enterprise among American manufacturers, and it seems to me that its direct result would be to prevent waste of energy and loss of time and money in giving effect to such individual enterprise by centering in its organization all available knowledge both of world markets and technical advancement. What such a central organization of American cotton manufacturers would accomplish in the general production of American cotton interests can readily be anticipated by what the Manchester organization accomplishes in English political and economical circles.

"I am in favor of almost any undertaking that will enable American cotton manufacturers to better study conditions in the United States and abroad, and to steady the general course of the cotton goods trade so far as possible, thus preventing the violent fluctuations in prices and the volume of exports which usually have characterized this business in its export relations."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"Walter," said the man in the hotel dining room, "there's a fly in this ice cream."

"Serves him right, sir," replied the waiter, "Let him stay there and freeze to death. He was in the soup yesterday."—Exchange.

Wife—Any fashions in that paper, Jack?

Jack (who has just settled a dressmaker's bill)—Yes, but they're no use to you, dear. It's yesterday's paper!—London Opinion.

Extreme fastness in blues dyed upon cotton was not fully realized until the

## HYDRON BLUES

FASTER THAN INDIGO

were brought upon the market. Discriminating buyers of denims, chambrays and gingham specify

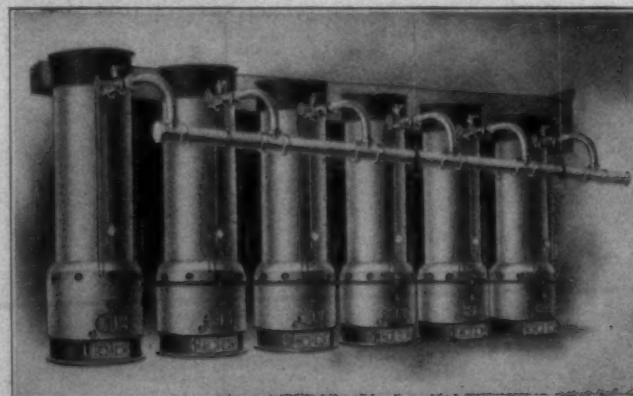
## HYDRON DYED

wherever fastness to washing, light and chlorine are desired.

# Cassella Color Company

New York

## DILLON BOILERS



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### D. M. Dillon Steam Boiler Works

Established 1870

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Southern Representative  
J. S. COTHRAN, Charlotte, N. C.



**British Textile Industry.**

(Continued from Page 3.)

1912; to Egypt, 266,623,200 yards in 1912 and 263,635,500 yards in 1913; to Argentina, 199,118,300 yards in 1913 and 203,443,600 yards in 1912; to Australia, 167,952,800 yards in 1913 and 181,702,600 yards in 1912; to British West Africa, 144,587,400 yards in 1913 and 137,774,300 yards in 1912; to Straits Settlements (including Federated Malay States and Labuan), 131,791,500 yards in 1913 and 128,888,000 yards in 1912; to Canada, 110,499,100 yards in 1913 and 87,255,800 yards in 1912.

The quantity of British piece goods of all kinds sent to the United States continues to diminish from year to year. In 1911 the total was 57,125,400 yards; in 1912 it dropped to 48,100,300 yards; in 1913 there was a further decline to 44,415,000 yards.

Other important decreases during the year just ended were 34,000,000 yards less to Turkey, 47,000,000 yards less to Morocco, 20,000,000 yards to Persia, 24,000,000 yards to Japan, 39,009,000 yards to Cuba, 24,000,000 yards to Chile, and 30,500,000 yards less to Brazil.

In its review of the cotton trade of the United Kingdom in 1913 the Manchester Guardian says:

The two branches (spinning and weaving) of the industry seemed to have reached something like a balance, and it was suggested that the increase of looms might presently give some advantage to the spinners; the experience of the last few months goes to show that the looms have at least got ahead of the spindles. It was not by any means a bad year in the trade; spinners, indeed, had a very good one; most manufacturers did well in the first six months, and some are still profitably engaged. But it must be admitted that both sections are temporarily on the down grade, and that many manufacturers are doing so badly that they can hardly hope for a remunerative first half year in 1914. The trouble is not very difficult to diagnose; our machinery is now capable of producing more than our customers can use, and the continuance of large exports has brought congestion to some of the foreign markets. Overtrading, heavy stocks, tight money, are consequences of our late prosperity, for we have a way of overdoing prosperity; in Lancashire it is now pretty well understood that good times and bad alternate with only short periods of middling.

Lancashire's prosperity is very much bound up in that of India, and trade have continued to warn us that even the most progressive market can not expand suddenly. We have now to face a period of depression, which may be long or short. The Spinners' Federation has already sounded its members on the subject of organized short time—indeed, the talk of it began fully three months ago—and we may hear more of this in the new year.

Spindles are still fully engaged, or nearly so, and it is remarkable that this should be so in the face of a considerable reduction of the output of cloth. No doubt this reduction is always prone to exaggerate our failures or disabilities; but in Burnley, Nelson, and Colne, in the county of Lancashire, at least there are

considerable stoppages, and Blackburn (also in Lancashire), which is particularly dependent upon India, is now becoming short of orders. The revival may come sooner than some expect, and even now a great proportion—probably a considerable majority—of spindles and looms are profitably engaged. It is the orders that have recently been taken and are not yet executed and the lack, in some quarters, of any orders at all that discourage. The world is generally well stocked with cotton goods, and we are still making and delivering at a rate that is probably above an average consumption.

It is further stated by the Manchester Guardian that, from the point of view of the British Cotton Growing Association, the event of the year was doubtless the Government's guarantee of £3,000,000 (\$14,-

599,500) for work in the Sudan with special reference to the production of cotton. Experts believe that cotton growing in the Sudan has a great future and that the production of the good grades for which it is suitable should fortify the cotton trade in one of its weak places. The association has done its regular work steadily; in particular, a special experimental effort has been initiated in Australia. Good cotton can be grown there, "but," says the journal mentioned, "it remains to be proved whether farmers can make the cultivation pay."—Consular Reports.

**Americans in China Organize to Encourage American Commerce.**

A special communication to the New York Herald from Peking says that the Americans of North China have formed a society, under the style of the American Association of North China, to foster the interests of American commerce.

They want a commercial attache to be assigned to duties of investigation throughout China, following the practice of other nations, which keep a lively propaganda campaign afoot on behalf of their nationals, and they are appealing to the American State Department to appoint such an official.

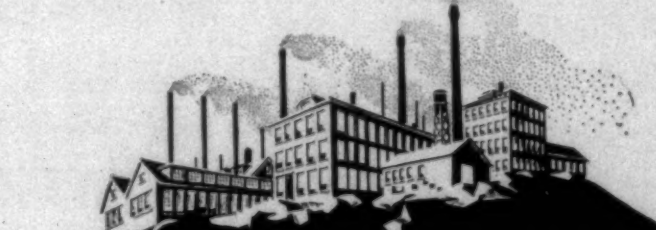
It is stated that the repudiation of the policy of the Taft administration by President Wilson, and the serious effect it has had upon American interests in China, has stirred the Americans domiciled in Peking to make some earnest effort to re-enlist the interest of the State Department in the great trade opportunities of China.

The officials of the association are: D. A. Menocal, president; Robert Coltman, Jr., vice-president; Luther Anderson, secretary; R. P. Norfleet, treasurer.

**Change Date of Meeting of American Cotton Mfrs. Association.**

The date of the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has been changed from May 26th to April 27th and 28th.

The object of this change is to make it coincide with the Textile Machinery Exhibit at Boston, Mass., which is to be held the week of April 27th and enable the members to attend the meeting in New York on Monday and Tuesday and then go to Boston to see the exhibit.



**CLINCHFIELD COAL**

The firm foundation upon which is built—

**SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURE**

Its high calorific value and superb firing qualities give the maximum boiler capacity and fuel economy.

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Answer to Roving.

Editor:

I notice that "Roving" says that his spinning runs better with single roving, but his yarn is not as strong, which statements in my opinion do not coincide.

In my opinion "Roving" just thinks it runs better and it is probable that after running a week or two he will change his mind.

It is possible, however, that the twist in his 3.20 hank roving was too hard and in changing to 2.50 roving he came nearer getting the right twist gear and this, of course, would effect the way the spinning ran.

I would like to hear from some others on this. Jerry.

### Answer to J. W. M.

Editor:

In answer to J. W. M. on twist, I will say that I always use one make of travelers. I have had their travelers duplicated by other makers, but have always gone back to them, because they seemed to run longer. On 50s and above travelers should be changed every 4 to 6 weeks. Owing to different conditions at various places this can be varied either way. Under poor conditions with a rough ring they will not last so long and vice-versa.

As to boiling rails I use a box about a foot longer than the rails and 14 or 16 inches wide and 12 inches deep. Lay a steam pipe (with plenty of perforations) in the water boiling. Use clean water and add a box of gold-dust. Have the rails numbered with the frames and put 4 rails to boil at a time. Five minutes should be sufficient to make the grease let loose. Take out with a hook and they will dry themselves.

I always paid 8 1-2c. a side for dry twist and 10c. for wet.

On any make of twister in first-class repair with brass rolls in the trough with drip wire, good porcelain guides, and smooth rings on 50s and above a hand should run 14 sides.

York.

### Diamine Aldehyde Scarlet G G.

Diamine Aldehyde Scarlet G G is fully described in Supplement No. 6, to the cotton book recently placed in the hands of dyers by the Cassella Color Company.

This new dyestuff possesses very good fastness to washing and boiling in weak acids and is consequently a valuable addition to the well-known series of Diamine Aldehyde Colors of the Cassella Color Company. Owing to the level dyeing properties of this dyestuff it possesses distinct advantages when applied to the dyeing of cotton in mechanical appliances.

Diamine Aldehyde Scarlet GG appears to be particularly advantageous in the dyeing of union goods on account of the cotton taking up the color deeper than the wool and

which enables the dyer to cross-dye with acid dyeing colors to give dence, R. I. brilliancy to the wool.

### Tapeing Reeds.

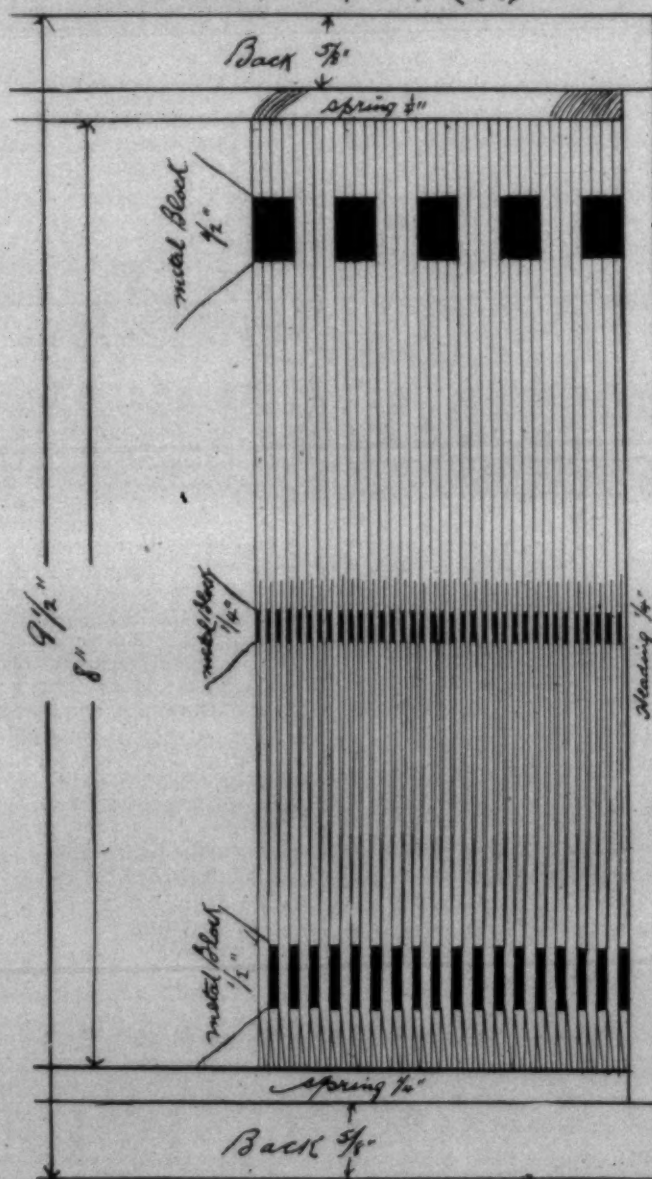
The J. A. Gowdey Reed & Harness Mfg. Co., of Providence, R. I., who are one of the oldest reed and harness manufacturers in this country, manufacture what is called a TAPE-ING or HOOK REED, for obtaining an end to end lease on the warp.

This reed, an illustration of which

Cotton Spinning Examinations. Questions and Answers from the April, 1913, Examinations of the City & Guilds of London (Eng.) Institute.

Question 3.—Describe the ob- Question.—If you had to erect a jacquard machine and harness either on uprights on the loom framing, or on girders independent of the loom framing, briefly

### "TAPEING OF HOOK REED."



is shown on this page, sets in a frame in back of the slasher and serves to keep the ends running straight.

The frame is grooved so as to allow the operator to shift the reed from one side to the other when taking the lease, thereby allowing the threads to catch the hooks and be released again.

Tapeing reeds are now used by many of the New England mills and are also in use in several Southern mills. Full information and prices can be obtained from J. A. Gowdey

outline the method of procedure you would adopt, stating clearly what measurements you would take to ensure satisfactory working.

Answer.—The procedure adopted in mounting a jacquard machine and building the harness varies according to the style of cloth and design to be woven and the style of harness to be built. Thus for a single make cloth, such as a brocade, the machine can be fixed nearer to the front of the loom than it is for a compound cloth requiring

healds as well as the jacquard mounting; and it is generally easier to build a complicated tie-up when the London system of mounting—i. e., with the cards falling over the side of the loom—than when the Norwich system with the cards falling over the warp or over the cloth, is used. As to the style of the harness three kinds are in common use in the cotton trade, namely (a) single thread tied above the cumber-board; (b) single thread tied below the cumber-board; and (c) reeled or warped harness. For the present purposes an ordinary brocade harness with a lift over tie, single thread tied above the board and machine fixed for cards to fall over the warp, may be selected. For this the first thing to be done is the preparation of the couplings or lower part of the harness. These are threaded upon one or two rods which are passed through the lower loops. The harness is then "warped" or divided into bunches of threads, according to the number of "lay overs" or repeats of the pattern in the width of the cloth, and cut into lengths sufficient to reach from the tail cords to the upper loop and leave a few inches for tying. A knot is then tied upon each bunch a few inches from the looped or upper end, and the bunch is then tied to one of the tail cords. The machine is then fixed in position upon the girders or supports so that a plumb line from the centre hook will pass through the centre of the cumber-board and in such manner that a little vertical adjustment can be made after the harness has been completed. The cumber-board is then set out in agreement with the tie-up required, and the upper loops of the couplings are next drawn through the holes of the board, which is afterwards fixed in the loom so as to bring the harness as near to the sley top when at the back centre as possible, and so as to be clear of the weaver's hand. Leveling rods are next passed through the upper loops of the couplings and leveled to be in line with the race-board of the sley when the latter is at the back centre. The "heck" or guide reed is then fixed to retain the bunch knots in a vertical line with the jacquard hooks, irrespective of any sideways pull upon the threads in tying up. Tying up is then proceeded with, the threads of the bunch attached to the tail cord of the first hook being tied to the first coupling in each division of the cumber-board, the coupling being drawn upwards until its mail comes against the under side of the leveling rod, then the second bunch is tied to the second couplings of each division, and so on until the whole series has been completed. After standing for a few hours to take the stretch out of the threads, the lower part, and frequently the upper part of the harness is dressed to increase its smoothness and durability.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By  
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK  
Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.  
Associate Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance.....	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12

### Three Traveling Representatives.

J. L. Phillips, formerly overseer of weaving at the Hamburger Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga., has accepted a position as traveling representative for the Southern Textile Bulletin and entered upon his duties last Monday.

This gives us three traveling representatives, as our regular men J. M. Williams and L. L. Hurley are actively engaged with their duties.

Mr. Williams is in Georgia, Mr. Hurley in South Carolina and Mr. Phillips is at present in Mississippi, which is about 700 miles from our office.

We pay more attention to circulation than any other textile journal, in fact, the securing and maintaining of a live circulation has always been our first consideration.

While some other journals maintain a large force of advertising solicitors we prefer to expend out money for traveling representatives who secure subscribers and keep us in touch with the mills.

The only advertising solicitor that we have is our managing editor, who takes an occasional trip to New England, but he gets the business because we have back of him a live journal with a live circulation.

### Subscription Methods.

In the Southern cotton mills there is a small class of men who for some reason look with suspicion upon every publication and appear to believe all publishers to be swindlers.

If one of these men does not get the journal for which he subscribed or the premium which was promised with the subscription he immediately condemns the publisher as dishonest and makes no allowance for unintentional errors.

Very rarely do they take the trouble to notify the publication when an error occurs, preferring to believe that it was the intention of publishers to swindle them.

We believe that we have less trouble along these lines than other textile journals as our subscribers are required to pay in advance and we have a checking system, but we do some times hear of complaints and having no way of avoiding them we desire in behalf of ourselves and the other textile journals to explain circulation methods to the mill people.

It may be said in all truth that, **There is no textile journal now published in this country that would**

receive money for a subscription and not send their journal.

Every textile journal published needs subscribers because subscriptions are the basis for securing advertising and their profits come from advertising.

The cost of securing subscribers is very high and from a business standpoint alone it would not pay a journal to lose a subscriber in order to gain the price of his subscription. In our own case we have found that there is no profit from the subscription department. We have usually two, and sometimes three, traveling representatives whose chief duties are to secure subscriptions and as we pay these men straight salaries and all expenses, their annual cost to us is just about equal to our receipts from subscriptions.

As a business matter alone it would be foolish to secure a subscriber and then leave his name off the list in order to save the small amount of the subscription.

It may be also said in truth that: **There is no textile journal now published in this country that will promise a book or other premium with a subscription and intentionally fail to send it.**

The books which are usually given as premiums are valuable to the subscribers but because they are printed in large quantities their cost is very small to the publishers and there is no textile journal that would intentionally fail to send a premium in order to save the small amount that it costs them.

We do not approve of the methods of some textile journals in securing subscribers, sending their publication to men who have not subscribed or continuing subscriptions after expiration but they are matters over which we have no control.

We do assert in defense of all textile journals that none of them will intentionally receive money for something which they do not send and we wish this idea could be impressed upon the minds of those of the mill people who are suspicious of all journals.

In the course of a year a textile journal receives and enters upon its books the subscriptions of several thousand men and as these subscriptions have to pass through several hands and nobody is infallible, errors must necessarily occur.

In the first place many subscriptions are taken by traveling representatives whose duty it is to write, on a slip, the name of the subscriber, his street address and the premium to be sent. These subscriptions are frequently given where the noise of the machinery may cause a misunderstanding and A. J. Jones may be written J. A. Jones or 80 Smith street, may be written 180 Smith street, and in such case neither the journal or the premium will reach the right address.

If the subscription blanks reach the office of the publication with the proper names and address, there is still room for error as they must be entered upon the cash books, the subscription cards, and sent to the typesetter with the additional

chance of typographical errors.

In passing through several hands errors are liable to occur and a wrong initial or street number will prevent the subscriber from receiving the publication.

To add to all of the above chances and troubles, the journal must before reaching the subscriber pass through the hands of postmasters and the average postmaster of the small town is not selected for his intelligence and our experience has caused us to believe that they are more entitled as a class to be called "bone heads" than any other class of people on earth.

We could fill this edition with stories of their deeds but it is no use for our subscribers have all had their troubles with their postmasters.

If the subscriber of this or any other journal does not receive the publication for which he paid, or the premium which was promised, he should send a letter or at least a postal card to the journal notifying them of the fact.

He should feel that the error was not intentional and we can assure him that it was not and that an effort will be made to correct same.

Speaking for ourselves we wish to say that we want to be notified promptly when the Southern Textile Bulletin or a premium is not received for unless we are notified we do not know of such errors and can not know of such errors and cannot correct same.

### W. A. Graham Clark Now in Manchuria.

Commercial Agent W. A. Graham Clark, who was sent to the Orient last September to investigate the Japanese competition has completed his work in Japan and is now in Manchuria, where he made a similar investigation about six years ago.

In a personal letter from Newchwang, Manchuria, Mr. Clark says:

"I have just finished my Japanese report. It will make a report of probably 250 pages with photos, cotton mill map, and cloth price chart. I show constructions, weights, yarns, and prices of a good number of their main cloths and a good deal of other practical data beside general and statistical work. The leading export sheeting shop, by the way, is the 'Nine Dragons' brand of the Kanegafuchi Mill. It is made 36-inch (usually running about 36 3-8 inches), 3 yards per pound, 44x44, 13s warp and 16s filling. This gives 17 per cent size on the finished cloth or at least 36 per cent, probably 40 per cent, on the warp weight. I show similar details for a good many of the others.

I have started already to work here and have engaged Percy Farmer, the same Chinese-speaking Englishman I had before, to go into the interior with me as guide. Probably spend this month in Manchuria traveling to Dalny, Mukden, Tieling, Kwanchengtzes, Kirm, possibly Harbin, and then go to Tientsin, Peking, Hankow and Shanghai."

On account of the loss of our sheeting and drill trade in Manchuria, Mr. Clark's investigation is of great importance and his report will be awaited with interest.



# PERSONAL NEWS

Jeff Cole of Glendale, S. C., is now fixing looms at Lancaster, S. C.

Thomas Leagon, of High Point, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Jewel Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

J. B. Harris has been promoted to second hand in twisting at the Armon Mfg. Co., Mountain Island, N. C.

Pete Jenkins, of Alabama City, Ala., is now second hand in spinning at Dalton, Ga.

J. T. Boyd has accepted the position of overseer of beaming at the Altavista (Va.) Mills.

J. H. Yearty, of Savannah, Ga., has accepted the position of spinning at the Walterboro (S. C.) Mills.

W. O. Bushlow is now overseer of spinning at the Conestee Mill, Reedy River, N. C.

J. F. Thrift is now second hand in spinning at the Durham Hosiery Mill No. 4, Venable, N. C.

B. G. Long has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Durham Hosiery Mill No. 4, Venable, N. C.

J. B. Townsend has been elected president of the H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C.

R. L. Medlin has accepted a position as loom fixer at the Anderson (S. C.) Mills No. 1.

J. J. Groves of Greenwood, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Canton (Ga.) Mills.

C. S. Wilson has been promoted from section hand to second hand at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. M. Hill has resigned his position with the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills and moved to Winder, Ga.

Harry Naylor of Alexander City, Ala., has accepted a position with the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

J. M. Evans is now vice-president of the H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C.

J. R. Cook of Atlanta, has accepted a position with the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Richard Bost has resigned his position with the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

Adolph Craig of the Gaston Mills, Cherryville, N. C., had his hand badly injured in a card last week.

W. T. Alexander is now overhauling spinning at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

Walter D. McDonald has resigned as superintendent of the Cape Fear Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

C. N. Harper has resigned as superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. H. Hill of Great Fall, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Rhodhiss Mill, Rhodhiss, N. C.

Richard L. West of Fountain Inn, S. C., has become bookkeeper at the Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.

J. P. Kent has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Wm. Reaves of Glendale, S. C., has accepted a position with the Arcadia (S. C.) Mill.

J. M. Hogan is now superintendent of both the Ida and the Springfield Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

R. L. Poovey of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the new Cabarrus Mills, Concord, N. C.

Wm. Smith has resigned as outside overseer at the Elm City Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and moved to LaFayette, Ga.

J. G. Wolfe has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand at the Beamont Mill No. 3, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. H. Morgan has resigned his position with the Pell City (Ala.) Mfg. Co., and accepted one with the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. P. Clay, master mechanic at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., has been confined to his home with a severe attack of grippe.

Clarence Prevost, superintendent of the H. C. Townsend Mill, Anderson, S. C., has also been elected secretary and treasurer.

John Lawing has resigned his position at Mountain Island, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Puckett, formerly of Bessemer City, N. C., is now second hand in weaving at the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

J. R. Roberts of Central, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in the cloth room at the Easley (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

S. V. Smith has been promoted from section hand to night overseer of carding at the Jewel Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

CARDS, DRAWING, SPINNING FRAMES,

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

**MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS, LAP MACHINES. MULES, LOOMS.

Les Gossett of Glendale, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Mary Louise Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

J. G. Greenlee of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Cape Fear Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

S. R. Lybrand, formerly an overseer at the Union (S. C.) Cotton Mills, is a candidate for warden of Union, S. C.

Berry Jenkins is now filling a position in the machine shops of the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. W. Gregg of Laurel Hill, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Henry Landers of Chicamauga, Ga., has accepted a position with the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

—, Swelton of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of outside overseer at the Elm City Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

R. B. Pitts, president of the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C., has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of his town.

H. King of the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Pickett Cotton Mills of the same place.

W. R. Gray has resigned his position with the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and moved to Atlanta.

J. L. Stephens has resigned his position at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill, Atlanta, Ga., to become second hand in spinning at the Iceomlee Mill, Monroe, N. C.

J. T. Craven has resigned his position with the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to accept one with the Dunson Mills of the same place.

H. S. Carpenter has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Armon Mfg. Co., Mountain Island, N. C.

K. D. Hicks has resigned as master mechanic at Cliffside, and accepted a similar position at Caroleen, N. C.

C. M. Powell, superintendent of the Cabarrus Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has been elected a director of the Kannapolis Y. M. C. A.

M. W. Holley of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

—, Bamber of New England, has accepted the position of superintendent of Marlboro Mills No. 1 and 2, McColl, S. C.

F. E. Blair of Prendergast, Tenn., is reported to have accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Crystal Springs Mill, Chicamauga, Ga.

W. P. Holt has resigned his position in the office of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., to become superintendent of the Brander Mills of the same place.

C. H. Lockman, formerly second hand in weaving at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

C. P. Tisdale has resigned as second hand in carding at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Golden Belt Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.

J. Southern of the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Pickett Cotton Mills of the same place.

S. G. Leagons has resigned as card grinder at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

R. W. Kerr has resigned as second hand in carding at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., to become second hand in picker room at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

S. T. Enloe has resigned as card grinder at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Neely Mfg. Co., Yorkville, S. C.



Six new Cotton Mill Accounts every month is not bad is it? That has been our average for some time past. Don't you think we must have the goods? Our Mr. HARRY SCRIVENS would like to meet your practical man.

**Philadelphia Belting Company**  
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

Factory and Main Office  
313-315 VINE STREET  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Office  
2 RECTOR ST.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Norwood, N. C.**—It is reported that the Norwood Cotton Mills will double their capacity but no official announcement has been made.

**Graniteville, S. C.**—It is reported that the Graniteville Mfg. Co., contemplate doubling their capacity in the next six months.

**Wilmington, N. C.**—The Bellwill Mills are building six additional cottages for their operatives.

**China Grove, N. C.**—The plant of the Correll Overall Co., will be sold at public auction on March 28th.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—The Knoxville Cotton Mills are installing six additional spinning frames.

**Rockwell, N. C.**—The Barringer Manufacturing Company which has been running day and night, has closed down the night work.

**Alexis, N. C.**—A cotton mill is being considered for this place and steps are being taken to secure the necessary stock. J. W. Abernathy of Alexis is the chief promoter.

**Bowling Green, Ky.**—The Monarch Underwear Co., which recently went through bankruptcy, has been reorganized under the same style with a capital of \$60,000.

**Cherryville, N. C.**—The directors of the Howell Manufacturing Co. held a meeting last Friday to consider the advisability of issuing preferred stock to put in additional machinery. No plans have yet been announced.

**Guntersville, Ala.**—A corporation has been formed here to manufacture shuttles for cotton mills. It is named the Guntersville Block Co., and it has a capital stock of \$3,000. Its officers are as follows: D. Isbell, president; Earl Bradford, vice president and treasurer; C. G. Fennell, secretary, and Paul Brightwell, general manager.

**Anniston, Ala.**—The Anniston Knitting Mills Co. has let a contract to the McKibbin Construction Co. to erect an additional building to triple the present capacity of the mill. The structure will contain 20,000 square feet of floor space and cost about \$15,000. The company will also double the capacity of their No. 2 mill and erect a dye house adjoining mill No. 1.

**Belmont, N. C.**—A new mill is proposed at this place by A. C. Lineberger, president of the Chronicle, Imperial and Majestic Mills, of Belmont. While no details have been announced it is understood that it is to be a yarn mill of about 10,000 spindles. Mr. Lineberger has had the matter under consideration for a long time and is said to have decided to proceed at once with the organization.

**Alabama City, Ala.**—The Dwight Manufacturing Co. has let a contract to W. T. Christopher to build an addition to the steam power plant which will give them practically double their present power.

**Jacksonville, Ala.**—The new spinning and roving frames for the addition to the Profile Mills, have arrived and will soon be in operation. The machinery is from the Whitin Machine Works and the spinning is 3 1-4 inch gauge.

**Morganton, N. C.**—The Vandois Knitting Mills, recently reported as being incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000, have organized with the following officers: B. F. Davis, president; S. R. Collet, vice-president; Jean Long, secretary. The company has a building and will install 100 knitting machines. They have not purchased the machinery as yet, but have ordered the power equipment.

**Elizabeth City, N. C.**—Contractor Martin has had the excavations dug for the foundation of the Avalon Hosiery Mills and the brick is being hauled on the ground. He will begin the brick work as soon as the weather improves.

This mill is being built by the Elizabeth City Hosiery Company, as noted. The mill will have a capacity of 1,200 dozen pairs of hose the day and it will employ about 200 hands with a weekly payroll of about \$12,000.

**McColl, S. C.**—The Marlboro Mills have placed an order with the Fales & Jenks Machine Shops of Pawtucket, R. I. for 6,000 spindles which will be used to replace old frames. They have also ordered 16 roving frames from the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., of Woonsocket, R. I.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Excavation work has started at the Louise Mill preparatory to the erection of an opener room. The building will be of brick and will be used to open the bales of cotton and a machine installed for the purpose of sending the cotton through suction pipes to the picker room. At present the cotton is opened in the picker room, and the space made by the removal of the cotton will be used for eight additional pickers which will be installed at once.

**Anderson, S. C.**—Dr. J. B. Townsend, brother of the late H. C. Townsend, has been elected president of the H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill; J. M. Evans has been elected vice president, and Clarence Prevost has been elected secretary, treasurer and superintendent. These three gentlemen have also been elected directors of the mill. The elections occurred last week when a reorganization meeting was held in the offices of the company.

The books of the mill have recent-

ly been audited by G. Bryan Walton, public accountant of this city, and Dr. Townsend stated that the affairs of the mill are in excellent shape, and that the business of the mill will be carried on in the future just as it was carried on during the life time of H. C. Townsend.

The cotton mill business was the only one of Mr. Townsend's several interests that was incorporated, the capital stock being \$25,000. Between \$135,000 and \$140,000 is invested in the plant, and the physical condition of the machinery, etc., is pronounced as being good.

**Troy, N. C.**—The R. A. Brown Construction Company, of Concord, N. C., which was recently awarded the contract for building the Troy Knitting Mill, will send its teams and equipment to Troy at once to begin work on the plant. The construction work will be in charge of W. B. Sloan, of Morganton.

The Troy Knitting Mill was recently organized with J. C. Hurley as president, and Barney Allen, as secretary and treasurer. The mill will be 60x100 feet and three stories high, with a dye house 60x40 feet and will cost about \$20,000.

**Marion, N. C.**—D. D. Little, president of the Marion Mfg. Co., has organized a new cotton mill, to be built near Marion, N. C. It will be known as the Clinchfield Manufacturing Co. and will contain 25,600 spindles and 600 Draper looms, for weaving 40-inch print cloths.

Building operations will begin at once and the mill is expected to be in running order at the end of this year. The equipment will consist of Saco-Lowell and Draper machinery. The product of the mill will be sold through Baldwin & Leslie, cotton goods commission merchants, of New York.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The directors of Brandon and Carolina mills met Monday afternoon, and formally elected A. W. Smith, of Spartanburg, president and treasurer of these two mills, succeeding J. I. Westervelt, who declined re-election at a recent meeting. It has been understood for several days that Mr. Smith would be chosen as president of the two mills.

The directors decided to increase the capital stock of Brandon Mill to \$1,750,000. Preferred stock to the amount of \$750,000 will be issued, for the purpose of retiring the indebtedness of the plant. The majority of this stock is already placed. It was stated by an official that the Brandon Mill is in better shape, financially, than it has been for several years.

The directors decided also to increase the capital stock of Carolina Mills, and to issue preferred stock in order to retire the indebtedness. The extent of the increase was not stated, but will be announced soon. The retirement of the debt on this plant will mean a firm financial condition for it also.

### Cotton Mill Conditions Throughout the World.

Circulars issued by Weld & Co. on the conditions prevailing in the cotton mill industry throughout the world, say that German spinners are sold up for three and four months, although at rather low prices. Weavers are also sold up about four months ahead. Future outlook has improved only in spots. The present situation of the Austrain spinners and weavers is still unfavorable, although the outlook is somewhat better. English mills report good outlook. In Canada both branches of the industry are slack at the present. Spinners and weavers report but very little business in Holland, Switzerland and Denmark. The last two named countries do not expect any improvement in the near future. French spinners and weavers are well employed, although the future seems somewhat uncertain. The business is very bad in the Belgian and Spanish cotton mills. Italy experienced some improvement in the spinning industry, but weavers report the outlook as bad.

### February Imports.

The Customs House figures on imports of dry goods at the New York port for the month of February show a total volume of \$16,885,248, which includes goods entered for consumption and also withdrawals from warehouse. For the same period last year the volume was \$13,656,031, a gain of \$3,229,217, or slightly over 20 per cent. Since January 1 the total goods imported and thrown upon the market amounted to \$78,705,339, against \$62,150,898 for the same period last year.

Of the different leading articles the imports in February of manufactures of wool entered for consumption amounted to \$2,400,573 this year, against \$767,659 last year, and the withdrawals from warehouse amounted to \$723,637 this February, against \$214,529 last year.

The manufactures of cotton entered for consumption amounted to \$4,715,344 this February, against \$3,671,475 last February, the withdrawals from warehouse being \$998,930 this February and \$885,287 last. In silks the goods entered for consumption amounted to \$2,769,574 this February, compared with \$2,685,351 a year ago, and the withdrawals were \$500,240 this February, against \$385,819 a year ago. In manufactures of flax the goods entered for consumption this February amounted to \$1,705,601, against \$2,062,244 last year, and the withdrawals were \$542,496 this year, against \$543,852 last year.

It will be noted that the manufactures of wool showed the largest increase this year over last, the differences being about \$1,000,000. Manufactures of cotton showed a gain



Thursday, March 12, 1914.

of close to \$1,000,000, and silks less than \$100,000, and manufactures of flax fell off over \$350,000.

#### The National Child Labor Bill.

It is announced that the House committee on labor, with apparent seriousness, has undertaken to hold hearings on a National Child Labor bill, and it appears that the committee really intends to force this bill out to the House with a favorable recommendation before Congress adjourns.

The passage of the bill is not expected or promised for some time to come.

The bill bears the name of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and behind it as sponsor stands the National Child Labor Committee. It will perhaps be recalled that this proposed measure is in substance the same as the recommendations sent broadcast some time ago by the National Child Labor Committee, and which were printed in this column at the time. This bill, as the recommendations by the National Child Labor Committee, forbids the privileges of interstate commerce to manufacturing establishments in which children under 14 years of age are employed, or in which children under 16 are compelled to work more than eight hours a day or during the night, or to mines and quarries in which children of 16 are employed at any time.

The bill is fathered in the Senate by Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

In a recent statement, Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, quoted the Supreme Court of the United States and the President in his argument supporting the measure. — Daily Trade Record.

#### Cotton Damask Cloths Assessed at Higher Rates.

Importers of cotton damask cloths, particularly table cloths, are considerably worked up over the change by the United State Appraisers in the classification of these goods. Under the new ruling the goods must pay a duty of 30 per cent under the paragraph which provides for curtains, etc., instead of 25 per cent under the paragraph which provides for cotton table damask. Heads of large importing houses state that they have been given thirty days in which to readjust their imports to the higher level. As large contracts have been placed for forward delivery on the basis of 25 per cent ad-valorem duty, the change will, it is claimed, not only result in a loss to importers, but will completely upset their forward business on the goods, and make it impossible to continue importing.

Strong appeals will be made against the change in classification,

#### SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.



### Humidity Most Needed Now

This is the time of the year when humidity is most needed—when the fibres fly like quills on a porcupine. These are the days of oozy yarn—and conversation that does not print up well.

Reason—the fibre is gasping, literally gasping for a drink of water. It came into your mill with water in it, and it demands justice,—nothing but a drink.

Humidity means more in these next few months—in your pocket-books—than all the rest of the year.

Get Turbofield—and satisfied.

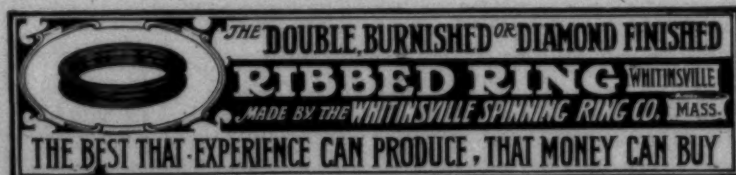
THE G. M. PARKS CO.,

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

#### Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket Size. Price \$1.00.



#### THE FELTON BRUSHES



We Make "The Little Green Comber Duster"

D. D. FELTON BRUSH COMPANY  
Manufacturers and Repairers, ATLANTA, GA.

as it is pointed out that paragraph 263 in Schedule 1 of the new tariff fully covers goods of this sort. The paragraph under which importers claim the goods are subject to duty follows: "Cotton table damask and manufacturers of cotton table damask, or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad-valorem." The Appraisers held that the goods are properly dutiable under paragraph 258 of the same schedule, which reads as follows: "Curtains, table covers, and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, tapestries, and other Jacquard figured upholstery goods, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre; 35 per cent ad valorem; all other Jacquard manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 30 per cent ad valorem." —N. Y. Commercial.

#### Fine and Fancy Cottons Show a Little Animation.

There has been a little more animation in fine and fancy cottons this month, and some mills have received a few satisfactory orders, as orders go nowadays. Instead of booking business in 10,000 piece lots mills now think they are pretty well if they can pick up a few orders of 1,000 to 2,000 pieces from day to day.

Some cleaning up of stocks has been reported, and it accounts for sales of 88x80s 11.35-yard goods at 4 3-4c, which is considered a little under the market. On 40-inch 88x80s buyers were trying hard to find goods at 7c, but were generally paying from 7 1-8c to 7 1-4c, the higher price being tendered to mills making specially good qualities. For 96x100s 7-yard goods 8 3-4c was accepted during the past week. On 76x72s 40-inch mills sold at 6 1-8c.

There has been a continued small reorder demand for crepes for printing purposes, and several fancy crepes that are in work were bought for later delivery, in some instances converters running well into June with their season's business. Voiles of a fancy character are still being bought. There has been a distinct letup in mill orders for ratines and heavy rough novelties. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

#### Assessment of Columbus Mills.

The following valuations were returned for tax assessment for the cotton mills here:

The Eagle and Phenix Mills exclusive of other property is assessed at \$590,000, which is probably the largest assessment of any in the city. The Muscogee Cotton Mills is valued at \$60,000; the Swift Manufacturing company shows \$120,000.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York—The staple cotton goods market was held on a firm basis last week, with some improvement reported in business. It is thought that a light shading of prices on standard lines of sheetings and drills would bring out a good demand for goods for filling in and forward needs, but manufacturers hold firmly to quoted prices and refuse to meet the many offers of a quarter and eighth of cent, lower than current prices.

The demand for brown goods continues spotty, and the best known lines are scarce for prompt delivery. Other mills and agents are disposed to sell for what the market will give and the result is that prices have shown irregularity, especially in the low grade coarse goods such as osnaburgs, single filling duck, and very coarse sheetings and drills.

In the different quarters of the market on cotton wash dress goods for spring and summer, more business has been coming through. Consumers and retailers are rounding out their spring lines and orders on hand call for both domestic and imported goods. Print cloths and other lines of gray goods are moving out steadily and stocks are not accumulating. Soft spots are not as plentiful as they were and converters and printers are finding the mills more difficult to deal with.

The trade in staples and prints is reported by jobbers to have been very steady for the last few weeks and in some instances reports show a good gain in the business of a year ago.

The lack of stimulation in the retail demand for fine wash fabrics is causing a delay in all quarters of the primary market on goods for later delivery, and also accounts in part for the anxiety of the importers to move out the stocks of the novelties that they have in sight. The fancy printed goods for summer wear show a much firmer tone than heretofore.

The prices on bleached goods vary in different houses according as the stock of one construction may be large or small. On the whole, the condition of the best known lines is good, while some of the unbranded lines are offered at very attractive prices, if later deliveries are acceptable.

Trading was quiet last week in the Fall River print cloth market, with prices generally firm. The total sales were estimated at approximately 115,000 pieces, about 10,000 being spots.

Medium odds were in limited demand and narrows were very dull.

Buyers advanced some inquiry during the latter part of the week, but trading remained quiet. No interest in the narrow styles was shown although prices are considered most attractive. At present quotations the mills cannot reap any profit, and some, it is said, have been willing to stand actual losses in order to move goods. Some demand for

medium wide goods was developed, especially on 38 1-2 inch, 64 by 56s. Buyers offered five cents for this style for contracts a sixteenth off quotations, and some mills were ahead on that basis. Others declined to accept business on the concession basis, however, and a number of orders were turned down. On spots and nearby deliveries the buyers placed business at regular quotations without murmur. This helped to keep the prices firm on what little contract business was negotiated.

The condition of the market for narrow goods, it is said, is causing the manufacturers much concern. They are disturbed, because even with prices as attractive as they are at present, the buyers are indifferent. It is believed that this condition will serve to start more mills follow the policy already put into operation by some, or changing over from the narrow to the wide loom.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in, std 3 5-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 7-16
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-2 7 1-4
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	5 3-4 5 7-8
38 1-2-inch standard	5 3-8 5 1-2
Brown drills, standard 8	—
Sheetings, south'n, std 8	8 1-4
3-yard	7 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-8 6 1-4
4-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	5 3-8
5-yard, 48x52s	5
Denims, 9-ounce	14 1-2 17
Stark, 9-ounce duck	14
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	
in., duck	16 1-2
Ticking, 8-ounce	13 1-2
Standard fancy print	5 1-4
Standard, gingham	6 3-4
Kid finished cambrics	4 3-4

### Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

March 6, 1914	4,236,107
Last week	4,306,619
Same date last year	4,033,660

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 6.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, March 6, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	152,276
Overland to mills and Canada	21,487
Southern mill takings est.	55,000
Loss of stock at interior	37,484

Brought in sight for week	
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	8,944,095
Overland to mills and Canada	899,790
Southern mill takings est.	2,180,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	573,767

Brought into sight thus far for season	12,596,652
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## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## If "Mill Seconds" Mean Loss to You---

There's a lubricant which will not work from roll necks onto the flutes or rolls; will not spatter from comb-boxes over card clothing and drawing cans; will not run off any bearing like fluid oil—



offers many other improvements over fluid oils. will do everything the best of fluid oils do except drip and spatter.

Do you suffer annoyance from stained yarns? We pay all the expense of a test. Mention on a card where you would like to prove NON-FLUID OIL.

ADDRESS DEPT. H.

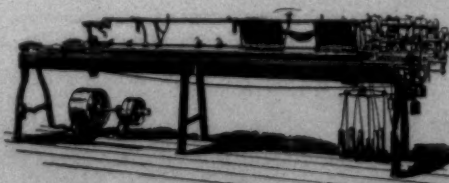
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.  
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

## IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.



## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading in the yarn market was not very active last week the weather handicapping the business to a great extent. Most of the buying in the market lately has not tended toward contracts, most of it being for prompt shipment. Knitters as a rule, are not showing great interest in yarns, though some were buying small quantities for prompt shipments. Coarse numbers of Southern frame spun yarns on cones were sold on the basis of 21 1-2 cents for 10s, white stock. Sales of 10s to 14s were made on the basis of 21 cents for 10s. Southern frame spun combed peeler 16s and 18s on cones sold for 28 and 28 1-2 cents.

Combed yarns do not show much activity. The single yarns continue to be in the best demand, with some scattered sales of two-plys. On 18s Southern single yarns, the prices quoted were 28 and 29 cents. The condition of mercerized yarns shows little change.

Weavers bought some yarns, but most of their buying was for prompt or nearby delivery, and none of them seemed inclined to buy far ahead. Prices however show great variation, being influenced by the needs of the buyers, the character of the yarn and the attitude of the spinner or dealer. Deliveries generally are being made promptly, though there comes an occasional request for a holdup in shipment.

Spinners of 20-2 and 40-2 warps and skeins need business and a few are willing to make concessions to get it, but an order for 15,000 to 30,000 pounds is immediately followed by an advance in price. Several sales of 20-2 warps, of 8,000 and 10,000 pounds were made in this market for 23 cents. There is no scarcity of 20-2, and dealers are pushing hard for business, but the buying is all hand-to-mouth.

### Southern Single Skeins:

8s	19	—20
10s	19 1-2	—20 1-2
12s	20 1-2	—21
14s	21	—21 1-2
16s	22	—22 1-2
20s	23	—
26s	24 1-2	—
30s	26 1-2	—27

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	18 1-2	—20 1-2
10s	19 1-2	—20 1-2
12s	20 1-2	—21
14s	21	—21 1-2
16s	20 1-2	—21 1-2
20s	23	—23 1-2
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24 1-2	—25
30s	26 1-2	—
40s	30 1-2	—31 1-2
50s	37 1-2	—38
60s	45	—

### Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	20 1-2	—
8-4 slack	21 1-2	—
8-3-4 hard twist	19	—

### Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	—
10s	20 1-2	—
12s	21	—
14s	21 1-2	—22
16s	22 1-2	—
20s	23	—23 1-2
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24 1-2	—25
30s	26 1-2	—27
40s	32	—

### Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	20	—
10s	21	—
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	22 1-2	—23
20s	23 1-2	—
24s	24 1-2	—
26s	25	—
30s	26 1-2	—27
40s	32	—
50s	38	—

### Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone:

8s	20 1-2	—21
10s	21	—21 1-2
12s	21 1-2	—22
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	22 1-2	—23
18s	23	—23 1-2
20s	23 1-2	—24
22s	24	—24 1-2
24s	25	—
26s	25 1-2	—
30s	27	—27 1-2

### Two-Ply Carder Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25	—25 1-2
22s	25 1-2	—26
24s	26	—26 1-2
26s	26 1-2	—27
30s	27 1-2	—28
36s	29 1-2	—30
40s	33	—
50s	38	—
60s	46	—47

### Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30 1-2	—31
24s	32	—
30s	34	—35
40s	40	—
50s	40	—
50s	46	—
50s	46	—47
60s	53	—54

### Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	—
24s	32	—32 1-2
30s	35	—35 1-2
40s	39	—40
50s	45	—46
60s	52	—53
70s	60	—
80s	69	—70

He—Will you be my partner?  
She—Oh, George, this is so sudden! Give me a little time.  
She (continuing)—to catch my dance?  
She (continuing)—to catch my breath. I haven't recovered from the last Boston yet.—Troy Times.

## A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

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BROKERS

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

### South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	...
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	98	100
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	...
Brogan Mills, S. C.	51	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	85	...
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	...
Chiquola, S. C., com.	105	115
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	55	...
Columbus Mfg. Co. Go	82½	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	...
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	72	...
Easley Cot. Mill, S. C.	175	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mills, Ga.	125	...
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	57½	30
Gainesville C. M. Co., c'm	75	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	6	97
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	85	...
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	...
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.N	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	101	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	90	95
Jno. P. King Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	...
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pf	97	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mill, S. C.	115	...
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	40	50
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	75	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Monarch Mills, S. C.	110	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	140	...
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	...
Norris Cot. Mill, S. C.	140	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S.	...	...

### North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	...	...
Alphine, pfd	100	...
Avon	...	...
Brown, pfd	100	...
Cannon	151	...
Cabarrus	125	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	85	...
Chronicle	160	...
Cliffside	190	195
Erwin, com	155	...
Erwin, pfd	102	105
Gibson	109	111
Gray Mfg. Co.	...	...
Henrietta	141	...
Highland Park	185	...
Highland Park, pfd	102	...
Imperial	130	...
Kesler	150	165
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd	85	...
Loray, com	10	...
Lowell	200	...
Majestic	150	...
Patterson	129	...
Vance	70	...
Washington Mills	10	...
Wiscassett	150	...
Olympic Mills, S. C., pfd	...	...
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & in.
Parker, pfd.	40	45
Common	10	...
Orr Cotton Mills	81	92½
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, common	100	...
Oconee Mills, pfd	100 & in.	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100 & in.	...
Parker Mills, pfd	40	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.N	110	...
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	110	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	...
Spartan Mill, S. C.	116	...
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	73	...
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd.	35	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C.	10	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	76	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	61	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Watts Mill, S. C.	35	...
Williamston Mill, S. C.	97	...
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	96	...
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	...	...



**Personal Items**

M. Mullinax is now grinding cards at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

J. N. Williams has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

C. A. Fogleman has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

J. H. Merritt has resigned as superintendent of the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Owens of Hollandtown, Tenn., has accepted a position with the Berrytown (Ga.) Mills.

Gus Lane has resigned as overseer of spinning at Prendergast, Tenn., and moved to Knoxville, Tenn.

J. M. Gorforth has resigned as master mechanic at the Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.

G. C. Evans has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Pepperton Mills, Jackson, Ga.

A. S. Dockins has resigned as second hand in cloth room at Pelzer (S. C.) Mill No. 4, to become overseer of cloth room at Simpsonville, S. C.

Frank Couch has accepted the position of second hand in cloth room at the Pelzer (S. C.) Mill No. 4.

R. H. Harrison has resigned as overseer of carding at the Berryton (Ga.) Mill and accepted a similar position at Cedartown, Ga.

Wesent of the Floyd Mills, Rome, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Berrytown, Ga.

J. T. Allen of Kinston, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

J. C. Jolly of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

H. H. Stewart, Jr., manager of the Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner, Ala., is now also filling the position of superintendent.

Miss Floy Sarratt of Gaffney, S. C., has accepted a position in the office of the Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

W. C. Eason of Marshall, N. C., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Savannah Cotton Mills, Savannah, Ga.

P. K. Dry of Mt. Pleasant N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C.

J. H. Gossett has resigned his position as overseer of weaving at the Pepperton Mills, Jackson, Ga., to become assistant superintendent of Kincaid Mill No. 2, Griffin, Ga. His weavers at Jackson, Ga., presented him with a handsome watch charm as a token of their esteem.

**SPINNING RINGS** Best Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON &amp; RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

**Known For Their Quality**

On account of their uniform high quality our travelers are recommended by the best spinners

**U. S. Ring Traveler Company**

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159 Aborn St.

Providence, R. I.

**ARABOL GUM G.**

- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn, Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

Trial Orders Shipped on Approval—Especially Valuable in Hot Dry Weather.

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CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Special convention rates offered to visiting members of American Cotton Manufacturers' Assn.

**SINGLE ROOM**

With privilege of Convenient bath	Facing large open court,	\$1.50 per day
	Facing street	2.50 " "
With private bath	Facing large open court,	2.00 per day
	Facing street	2.00 " "

**DOUBLE ROOM**

With privilege of Convenient bath	Facing large open court,	2.00 per day
	Facing street	2.50 " "
With private bath	Facing large open court,	3.00 per day
	Facing street	4.00 " "

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Broadway, 32nd &amp; 33d Sts.

NEW YORK

J. I. Westervelt has resigned as president of the Brandon and Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Aug. W. Smith, president of the Union-Buffalo Mills and the Woodruff Cotton Mills, has also been elected president of the Brandon and Carolina Mills, at Greenville, S. C.

C. H. Callahan has resigned his position at the Vass (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept one with the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

A. H. Pollard has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

T. I. Barber, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills has accepted the position of superintendent of the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

HERE IS A  
STANDARD  
FOR

LOOM  
HARNESS  
Quality

Uniformity in quality is an important feature of our loom harnesses. We not only use the best materials we can buy but make the harnesses with the utmost care and rigidly inspect every harness in the various processes through which it goes. The best materials, care in manufacturing, combined with critical inspection are bound to produce superior harnesses of always uniform quality.

GARLAND  
MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

### Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### For Sale at Best Bid.

Four pair of Asa Lee Mules, 684 spindles, 1 1-4 inch gauge, built in 1900, and three tons of extra parts.

Eighty-five 40-inch heavy type plain Whitin looms—1-2 with auxiliary shaft for three, four, and five harness.

Two jack frames, 6x2 1-2, 200 spindles each, with ball bearing top rolls, only run seven months, built by Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.

One Elliott & Hall Folder with all old parts renewed.

One Power yarn testing machine, 100 lbs. capacity.

Killingly Mfg. Co.,  
Killingly, Conn.

### Section Man Wanted.

Section man wanted for 24 H. & B. frames. Pay \$1.50 per day. Man with spinners preferred. Healthy place. Address Geo. F. Breitz, Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on a wide variety of goods and can furnish good references. Now employed but want larger job. Address No. 572.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 586.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Prefer Draper job. Address No. 587.

WANT position as overseer of spin-

ning. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers. Address No. 588.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 589.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 590.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Can get results. Address No. 591.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory reason for resigning. Good references. Address No. 592.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department but experienced in all. Good references. Address No. 593.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have held present job two years and am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good references from present and former employers. Address No. 594.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions on plain and fancy goods. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 595.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years experience as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 596.

WANT position a overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 597.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 598.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Have had long experience and have run large rooms. Good references. Address No. 599.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second

hand on fine fancy cotton goods. Experienced on Draper looms. Can give good references from present and former employers. Address No. 601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Have had long experience and can furnish fine references. Address No. 602.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 572.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. On present job 2 years. Good references. Address No. 603.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at mill which has good churches and schools. Now employed but want better location. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Address No. 604.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. 14 year experience as overseer and 2 years as superintendent on both white and colored work. Age 43. Satisfactory references. Address No. 605.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. I guarantee to make work run good. My work is my reference. Address No. 606.

WANT position as master mechanic and machinist. Have had 12 years practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Can come promptly. Address No. 607.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$2.50 a day. Married. Experienced on English and American machinery and on white and colored work. Good references. Address No. 608.

WANT position as engineer and mechanic on small job, or one as only engineer. Married. Temperate. 26 years experience. Good references. Address No. 609.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding in a good mill. Have had long experience and can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 610.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been in present position for 14 years. Can handle any class of work, fine or coarse, white or colored, plain or fancy. Good references. Address No. 611.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. 15 years spinning room. 5 years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 612.

WANT position as overseer spinning in a small mill or second

## PATENTS

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hand in a large mill. Strictly sober and of good character. Married. 24 years of age. Good manager of help and hustler for production. Now employed as second hand in 55,000 spindle mill, but wish to change on account of location. Reference from present employers as to ability and character. Address No. 613.

WANT position as overseer carding in a mill of about 12,000 spindles. 30 years old. Married. Strictly sober. 14 years experience in the mill. Can give good references. Address No. 614.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Will take carding in a small mill or spinning in a large mill. 33 years old. Married. Long experience in the mill business. Can furnish good references. Address No. 615.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 616.

WANT position as superintendent of a weave mill or card room in a good mill, in a healthy locality. Salary no object until I show what I can do. Wish to change on account of the health of my family. Address No. 617.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had experience on fine and coarse numbers, carded and combed ayms, warp and hosiery. Married. 32 years old. Now employed as overseer, but want larger job. Good references furnished. Address No. 618.

WANT position as roller coverer. Can also mend belts. Have had 12 years experience in roller covering and belt work. Good references. Address No. 619.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but prefer to change for good reason. Fine references both as to ability and character, can be furnished. Address No. 620.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 621.

(Continued on next Page)



(Continued from last page)

WANT position as overseer of carding. 31 years old. Married. Good habits and a hustler for production. Only reason for wanting to change is larger job. Can give good references. Address No. 622.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Can give A-1 references. Age 39. 25 years experience. Held last job for six years. Address No. 623.

WANT position as cotton mill superintendent. Have had 30 years experience as such on all grades of cotton duck. Can come on short notice. References if required. Address No. 624.

WANT position as overseer of carding or combing. Especially experienced on combers. Would accept second hand position in large mill. Good references. Address No. 625.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or carder. Am now employed as carder in large mill and can furnish present employers as reference. Have long experience. Address No. 626.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 627.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 628.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am at present assistant overseer on 55,000 spindles. 14 years experience. Married. Good references. Address No. 629.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can get results. Can furnish good references. Address No. 630.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent on yarns from 4's to 0's. Age 39. Have family. Good references. Address No. 631.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 19 years experience on brocades, chambrays, shirtings, etc. Prefer fancy goods mill. Can furnish good references. Address No. 632.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have good experience on both coarse and fine numbers and am good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 633.

WANT position as manager or overseer and have been successful but wish to change for good superintendent. Have long ex-

periences. Good references. Address No. 634.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 17 years experience in spinning and am now employed as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 635.

COMPETENT DESIGNER wants position as weaver in small mill or designer in large mill. Have had experience as loom-fixer and second hand and am now employed as designer. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 636.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would change for better position. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 637.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Have good experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 638.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience running both large and small mills and can furnish fine references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 639.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Have good experience in first class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 640.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 50,000 spindle mill in N. C., S. C. or Ga. Have successfully run a large mill and can furnish best of references. Address No. 641.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have both education and long practical experience and can give good references. Address No. 642.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed as overseer of carding, but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 643.

WANT position as superintendent of a good mill at a reasonable salary. Have had long experience and always made good, can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 644.

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WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 648.

WANT position as superintendent in mill from 5,000 to 25,000 spindles. 20 years experience in carding and spinning on Nos. 8's to 60's. Both carded and combed peeler yarns; all kinds of cotton. White and colored weaving and hosiery yarns. Will not consider anything under \$4.00 a day. Am now employed as spinner in a 15,000 hosiery yarn mill. Address No. 649.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Have excellent references from present and past employers. Address No. 650.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 36. Sober and of good habits. Understand care of machinery, management of help and am hustler for production. 24 years experience. Address No. 651.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 652.

WANT position as superintendent or would take position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had long experience in carding and spinning and have erected machinery for about 6 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 653.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 654.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 655.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Am a textile graduate. Address No. 656.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 657.

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WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given entire satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experience from ground up on both white and colored goods. Address No. 661.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience and can get results. Can give former employers as references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 662.

WANT position as overseer of larger card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but want larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 664.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of New England mills but wish to move South. Experienced on fine goods. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 665.

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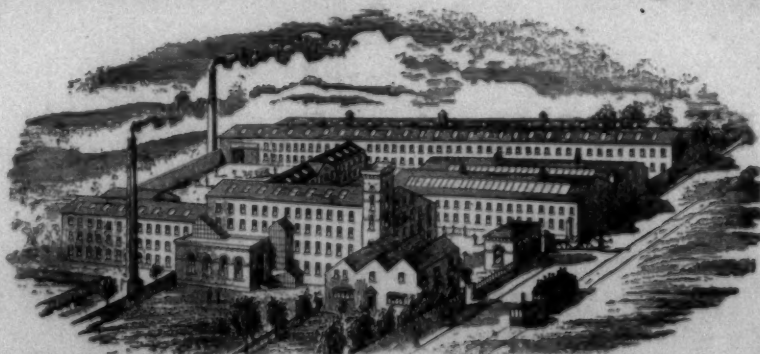
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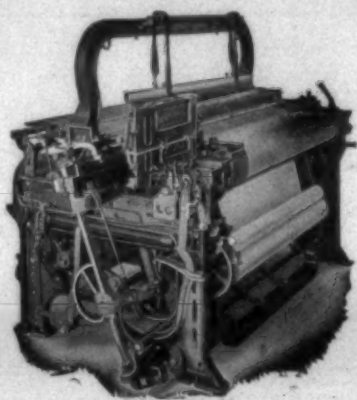
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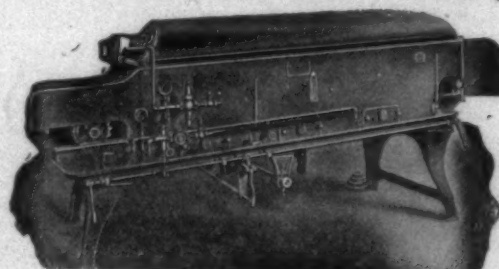
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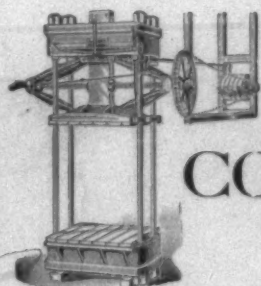
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